"With the compliments of the Secand is published by his authority, but breeding before they cent their children dom of neaves to go astray. This feeling of independis only to be viewed as a record of obcies which, about 18 months previously, mised to break more prairie for them. under the control of the Board of Mis-Commission, the Rev. S. D. Hinman, member of the Executive Committee of the P. E. Indian Missionary Commission; a lady of great intelligence and experience, and deeply imbued with sympathy for the Indians, was also present during the entire visitation.

the P. E. Church are-1. The Ponka Indians, affiliated with the Reservation. the Omahas, about 700 in number, located on the west bank of the Missouri River, Dakota, S. E. of the great Sioux Reservation.

2. The Yanktons, numbering about Dakotas, located on the east bank of the Missouri, 60 miles above Yankton, the reservation beginning at Choteau Creek and extending to the Fort Randall military reservation.

3. The Yanktonnais Sioux, about 1,000, on the east bank of the Missouri, known as Crow Creek, a hundred miles above the Yankton Agency.

on the west bank of the Missouri, below miles above Fort Sully, and one hundred | jectsmiles from Crow Creek.

The board has also under its care some roving Sloux and three other agencies—the Eastern Shoshones and Bannacks in Wyoming Territory, the Ogalialia Sloux under Red Cloud and other chiefs, and the Upper Brule Sloux under Spotted Tail and others.

Mr. Welsh visited the Whetstone Agency, west bank of the Missouri, above Fort Randal. formerly the Upper Brule Sloux Agency, now a depot for supplies. The belief prevailed that the Upper Brules must be brought there again, to prevent discord between them and the Ogallalias. Col. Stanley, commanding at Fort Sulley, is spoken of as one of the best friends the Indian has in all that region. Though strict in the performance of his duties, he has the respect of all the Indians thereabout, and the affection of many of them. He confides in them, and they do not forfeit his confidence.

At the Cheyenne Agency, the buildings were in a disgraceful condition, the Indians were quiet and well behaved, but they complained that the rats solled the flour and the meat was solled by being dragged torough the dust. The Indians showed other signs of improvement, and manifested no evidences of barbarism. 'At a conference Burnt Face and other Indians asked why telegraph poles, the pre-cursors of railroads, were placed on Indian reservations without the consent of the Indians; and why white men built railroads through the Indian hunting grounds, without first making compensation for the Indian subsistence destroyed or driven away. Other Indians referred to the proposed Black Hills expedition, and said the government was not fulfilling its pledge to furnish work oxen and cattle for breeding. Many Indians were able and willing to take care of them. Bull Eagle was rude at the conference, but many apologies were made for his conduct. Of an interview with three chiefs on this account, Mr. Welsh

That long, frank interviews with three intelligent and earnest Indians deeply impressed me with the fair-mindedness of these men, when hon-orably treated, even before the civiliz-ing influences of Christianity had reached their minds and hearts.

Every point they made was just and tenable. If such men could be selected from the Reservations nearest to hostile camps, to act as negotiators, I feel sure that most of our difficulties with the Indians could be adjusted, provided there is for a few years as much liberality by Congress as is desired by all the officers of the army with whom I conversed. Most of the difficulty with hostiles arises from our lack of liberality to these who are living presemble. ality to those who are living peaceably

cultivated and comfortable log houses is a pleasure to me to bear to you, and to built by the Indians. They made a strangers when opportunity offers. They at strong plea for a school, and arrangeweish, "There is a natural enmity (among the Indians) against soldiers, therefore it is unwise for them to wander away from the camp alone ments were made to provide a misto wander away from the camp alone an individual whose interests are pro and unarmed." "Wild Indians are unrelative has been killed, and here lies with it, we may infer that he has

children taught, and complaining of their agent building houses for them, as of an innovation, also of the builders of the telegraph line to Fort Sally, not would do as he would have the paying them as agreed, for poles cut on ovident to all who are so their lands. Much difficulty had been actions of the human fa

whisky ranches. Provisions were to be made for a missionary and lady

The Lower Brule Slouk are spoken of in the highest terms as being remarkably peaceful and moral, and for a remarkable reason-"because they have retary of the Interior" comes a Report not had much contact with white of a Visit to the Sloux and Ponka In- people." Arrangements were made to dians on the Missouri River, made by establish a school and provide women William Welsh, during the passing to visit the sick and sorrowing Indians. summer. The "Report has been ap- In a council the Indians wanted the proved by the Scoretary of the Interior, promised work oxen and cattle for dividually responsible." Mr. Weish establishment with male and female spent more than six weeks in an offi- teachers. The cultivated crops of this cial visitation to most of the Indian agen- tribe looked well, and the Agent pro-

were placed by the U. S. Government | The Yanktons had a chapel and met weekly to practice sacred music, an sions of the Protestant Episcopal Indian lad playing the organ, and Church. The visit was made at the re- developing quite remarkable musical quest of the Board, the Episcopal talent. Most of the chiefs had been Church being the representative of the baptized or were favorable to religion, Government in nominating and super- though in some instances the jealous vising Indian agents. Mr. Welsh was medicine men had stirred up the comaccompanied by Mr. E. C. Kemble, munity and driven off the missionaries secretary of the P. E. Missionary Indian and teachers. Most of the Yanktons were anxious to work for wages, many had P. E. Missionary to the Sioux, and, dur. built comfortable log houses, and some ing part of the visit, Rev. J. A. Padhad purchased wagons, horses, and dock, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was a household articles from their own savings. They said when they got cattle and farms they could convince the wild

Indians that a settled life was best. They wanted a schoolhouse, as education was their only hope for their children. This was promised. Mad Bull's The tribes under the supervision of band were sober and religiously inclined, though a whisky ranch was close to The Santee Bloux, after having been

taken to Crow Creek and starved there, through official fraud and neglect, have now farms of 80 acres to each family, with log houses built by them-2,000, one of the 14 tribes of Sioux or selves, and are thoroughly peaceful, moral, industrious, shrifty and religi-ous, more so than any community of whites, clothed like civilized people, and most can read and write Indian and speak English.

The Ponkas suffered from raids by other Indians, and arms were requested to repel these raids, as the Penkas were only half supplied. They cultivated

Mr. Welsh desires official considerathe mouth of the Cheyenne river, nine tion to be given to the following sub-

1. The N. P. R. R. as a military necessity, the Indians to be compensated for the land needed for the road. 2. Whisky traffic on the Missouri

should be prevented. 3. Indians on the warpath against other Indians should be treated as if attacking whites. 4. Indian biennial hunts should be

disallowed. 5. Indians should be kept to their own reservations. 6. Rations should be given to far and not to bands.

7. Rations should be decreased to the 8. Rations should be used to promote 9. Stripping the house of mourning

should be prevented. 10. Indian farm titles should be made

11. Cattle for breeding should be furnished. 12. Trade competition on reservations

should be allowed. 18. Supplies should be purchased near reservations when possible.

ARIZONA emeralds, if not diamonds have got to Denver, according to the Tribune of that city. Major I. Cary French presented a atone to Mr. Ingolls, of that city, which stone, the Major states, was one of a thousand which he picked up in Arizona in 1869, unconscious of any value being attached to it. The emerald was analyzed by an expert with the following result-

DENVER, August 30th, 1872.
Infusible alone before blow pipe.
Color unaltered, with microcochile sait.
Dissolved. Bead green. Contains
oxide of chrom. Proof conclusive of Analyst at Ingolis', Jeweler.

DENVER is more than ordinarily interested if not excited over the project of the Denver and Platte Valley road Co. The advantages of this road are said to be the saving of one hun-dred miles of distance over any other route, and remarkably moderate gradients, nowhere exceeding thirty feet to Denver is enterprising in the matter

of railroads, and she evidently means to be well supplied with travel and freight accommodation.

REMARKS

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Junr., Delivered at Farmington, Sun-day morning, August 25th, 1872.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

The Yanktonnais are thoroughly peaceable, but lethargio, leaving most of the field work to their wives, manifesting less ambition to have

wident to all who are consisted with the experienced from squaw-men and ing the Latter-day Saints, that the mind of

man is not as God's mind. A verse of clared that they knew Je Schipture, which now occurs to my mind, Christ, that he had contablished will illustrate this. It will be found in the earth, that he had reillustrate this. It will be found in the 11th verse of the 2nd chapter of the 1st beek into the p For what man knoweth the save the spirit of man which is in him? even so the things of God knoweth no

man, but, the Spirit of God." The experience that the Latter-day Saints self capable of acting solely on his own inthought it would be almost impossible to blind to the truths they once advocated so well; but it is the case. Men do not look at things as God looks at them, therefore, it is indispensably necessary for each individual Latter-day Saint to have the Spirit of God within him, that he may do his will and not carry out his own views.

Look over the nations of the earth, and where is there a government established on correct principles, that is, in accordance with the commandments of God? There is not one, for they are all established by the wisdom of men, and men's ways are so different from the ways of God that it is impossible, with all their intelligence and knowledge—and we know they possess a

not be far out of the way, but in all the escentials it would be dissimilar. It is the same with us—the Latter-day Saints,—without the inspiration and wisdom of Heaven to guide us, we can not hope to Heaven to guide us, we can not hope to carry out and accomplish God's purposes. Many of us have not had the educational advantages enjoyed by the wealthy in the outside world, having belonged to the laboring classes—to what is termed the down trodden portions of the population of Europe and America, and I say Thank God for it, for as a general thing the educated classes are fast becoming unbelievers in the Old and New Testament. We, having been taken from the lowly walks of life, have not, according to the ideas of the world, the intelligence necessary to establish a form of government equal to that which other men have established who have been more learned, better educated than we are, and who have had ducated than we are, and who have had more wisdom than we seem to have, in a temporal point of view. But God, in his infinite mercy, has inspired our leaders, he has endowed them with wisdom and understanding to take the course and perform the work that he desired. I have heard men of the world point out to President Young and other leading men in this Church the course they should pursue under certain circumstances. to ensure the

der certain circumstances, to ensure the approval and friendship of, and to give satisfaction to, the leading men of our nation and the nations abroad; and to my certain knowledge their counsel was diametrically opposed to the course taken under those circumstances. I have noticed darkly. This is our condition, then how necessary it is for us to seek continually for that spirit which will enable us to live as Saints of the Most High should live, and to labor so that we may establish a kingdom on the earth which God will dealight in, and which, when the great men of the earth see, they will be willing to acknowledge the wisdom manifested therein, and to glorify God for the same. To day if a stranger were to come into this will ask Brother Hulse here, Does it injure To-day if a stranger were to come into this congregation, for instance, he would be very likely to think, "These are the Latter day Saints—the people who have gathered out from the nations of the earth to worship God! Well, I do not see a great amount of intellect manifested, there is no great intellectual ability, not so much is no great intellectual ability, not so much as among the people of other congregations where I have been." That may be true, and hence the proof is more striking that the work we have done has been directed and dictated by the wisdom of the Almighty, and in its accomplishment the very spirit, energy and determination which our leaders have exhibited were re-You might have ransacked the

ferring to, could not have trusted implicitly in the arm of Jehovab, when on the
plains, to protect them from the savages, the
storms and all the dangers incident to such
a journey; they could not understand and
comprehend the necessity of faith in God
under such circumstances, their education
and worldly wisdom would have rendered it next to impossible, and it required
the very men who have been our leaders
to do the work that has been done, and it
needs them still. They are perfectly willing that God should guide this great ship
Zion, they are willing to act under his
direction; and no matter who the man is,
nor where he comes from, if he identifies
himself with this people, he must be willing that God should lead and guide him,
and to obey every word that proceeds from

sacrifice it, if required to do so, to promete the interests of God's kingdom upon the earth. I remember once, when a boy, Jededish M. Grant saw me chewing tubucco, and said he, "You onew tobacco, do you?" "Yes, sir." "Well, I never had any taste for it; it is no virtue in me that I do not use it, I tried hard enough, but it made me sick." The virtue, brethren, is in putting away or overcoming habits which

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

I HAVE a testimony, brethren and sisters, as to the truth of the work of God, that it should be the object with us. It is no use truth thereof, and they know the object with us. It is no use the first the position of the should be the object with us. It is no use the first them, the spirit within them the object with us.

prophecies have been uttered in our hearing, and we have seen them fulfilled, and we know that God has spoken in our day. Brethren and sisters, let us be faithful, let us be true to the covenants we have made, for if we are we insure to curselves life and salvation; but, on the other hand, if we are recreant, we shall go to destruction. This is the testimony of modern as if we are recreant, we shall go to destruction. This is the testimony of modern as
well as ancient revelation; and we need not
take our own works to convince the people
of the error of their ways; there is principle enough bound within the lids of this
book—the Bible—to convince all mankind
of the error of their ways, and to lead them
from darkness to the Lord Almighty, if
they felt as humble before God as I suppose
my brethren and sisters do to—day. But it
seems that, in the providence of God, things
have been ordered as they are, that is, he
has suffered the wickedness of men to
transpire in the nations of the earth, and
he has suffered priests to be raised up to
blind the minds of men. Why? Because
men have their agency to do as their hearts
prompt them, and there is no power that
can prevent them doing this, that or the
other; but their acts will be over-ruled by a superior power. We have our free agen-cy, to think and act just as men think and act, independent of the promptings of the Spirit of God; but that is not our object, that we have to perform before we accom-plish our salvation, we would bow in hu-mility before God and pray him to give us

strength as our day.

Look at the immense number of people who have lived on the earth since its creation! In what relationship do we stand to them? Who are they? Our progenitors and millions of them have died without the gospel. What an immense labor opens up before us when we think of these things Millions and hundreds of millions of mer 4. Lower Brulè Sioux, 2,500, on the west bank of the Missouri, from the mouth of the White Earth river, to a point opposite the Crow Creek Agency. At the sub-agency buildings, nine miles from the Agency, and on the opposite bank of the Missouri, a company of U. S. soldiers is stationed, "principally needed to hold the lawless whites in check."

5. Miniconjou, Sans Arc, Two Kettle, and other Sioux, 2,000 to 5,000, Agency on the west bank of the Missouri, below

Mr. Welsh desires official considers.

Mr. Welsh desires official considers.

what can injure the Latter-day Saintal I will ask Brother Hulse here, Does it injure a man to be tarred and feathered? I understand that while he was east he was tarred stand that while he was east he was tarred and feathered, or ducked, or something of that kind, and I have no doubt he feels glad of the persecution. Still, I would not like it just now. Our elders have been tarred and feathered, and they have suffered a good deal in their efforts to spread the gospel of the kingdom; but what have they suffered in comparison with the blessings they have received? What is there that would induce a man to sacrifice that feeling of joy which he experiences when preaching the gospel in the nations? I have heard elders testify, and it is their general experience that for all the wealth on the face of the earth.

What is that feeling and where does it come from? It is the peace of God, and when a man possesses it, his thoughts are not as man's thoughts, and, inspired from on high, he goes forth freely, ready to endure any trial and to make any sacrifice to declare the principles of life and salvation to the people. This is the way that all Latterday Saints should always feel, and they who take this course are continually in possession of the spirit of peace; they are worthy the name of Saints, and the Scriptures inform us, that from such no good thing will be withheld, and if a man wants anything that is had he is not a Saint, he does not belong to that entalogue.

My exhortation to you is to be faithful. You know the truth, honor it by walking uprightly; serve God and you will be the most independent men and woman on the face of the earth. People come amongst us

NEW YORK.—The Bar Association is reported to have held a meeting last night to secure the disqualification of Barnard, and to checkmate any move The World warmly endorses Kernan

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

Father Burke is much better.
The little daughter of General Albert
Viele was kidnepped by four ruffians at
Lante Mahopac on Thursday, and hurried away; the affair remains a mystery.
Senator Wilson, in an address at Natick, last night, said he had not promised a single man office for his sup-

London advices show that a striking mania is pervading all England: the chair makers of Wycombe, the coal men of Lowestaft, the slik weavers of Sudbury, the atone masons of Preston, the bakers of Dublin, the engineers of Berkenhead, the china and earthenware manufacturers of Staffordshire are all on strike. The carpenters, painters, bricklayers, and cabinet makers of Lendon continue their strike. The post office empleyees have petitioned for postoffice employees have petitioned for an advance of wages, and the journey-men butchers of London have formed a union for the purpose of getting higher

wages.
CHICAGO —A horrible wife murder was committed at Milwaukee yesterday: Louis Fetke, a baker, becoming enraged at his wife, because she was about to apply for a divorce on the ground of ill-treatment, rushed out of doors, seized an axe, and returned and knocked her down with the back

of it and then literally chopped her head to pieces. He was arrested, and with difficulty was saved from the mobilitating gathered and was determined to lynch him.

Julius L. Strong, M. C., died auddeniyat Hartford this morning.

Paola, Ks., 7—Caleb Mercer, near
Paola, murdered his daughter, Mrs..

Wallace, and dangerously wounded his
wife and son-in-law, Wallace, who in
self defense struck Mercer, killing him

CARLISLE, Pa. — In case of Dr. Schoeppe, verdict of not guilty.

New York.—The bank statement shows specie decrease \$2.951, 200; specie shipments to-day, \$165,00; for the week, \$391,533.

A son of Captain Ad. Perkins, of Monisc, Mich., was killed yesterday by the scoidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion. They were duck shooting.

WESTERN DISPATCHES. SAN FRANCISCO, 7.— E. W. Tyler, book dealer, filed petition in bank-ruptcy. Liabilities \$44,426,15; assets \$16,000.

Widow Lafayette Byrne is trying to save the property given but not deeded

to her by the late Henry Byrne. Chil-eren of Byrne's two sisters, of New York, also contest the will. State Prison fund ball at San Quentin Ed. Smith, sailor on schooner Grey-hound, stabbed and killed John Fatine, gook of the vessel, July 19, at sea.

EUROPEAN. LONDON, 7.—The failure of Nash & les \$200 000. THE HAGUE, 7.—Meeting of Interna-tionals yesterday tumultuous and un-

BERNE.—A hundred and twenty houses in Sernats, also many outbuildings, burned last night.

AN ORDINANCE

Creating the Office and Defining the Butles of they Attorney.

Council.

2.—All Ordinances of peris of Ordinan conflicting herewith are hereby repealed the period repeal ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder

ROBERT CAMPBELL, City Recorder.

EMPIRE LIME BILNI

WHITE LIME CEO. R. JONES.

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TRY THE COLBY asher & Wringer

They save labor. A child can turn them. They do their work completely. Can be used on any tub and are the cheapest in the world.

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ALL OTRER DISEASES. Complete Cure in all cases of Worms Warranted for One Dollar each case.)

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Patinge' But diegs, 10th Ward.

64 E st Temple Street, SALT LAKE CITY.

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EVANSTON COAL. AT 87 PER TON. Delivered to any part of the City at reasonab le

Office at C. W. S'ayner's Store, one door South Savage's Photograph Gallery. WYOMING COAL & MINING CO.

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MENSE STOCK OF SILVER-WARE MILBURN WAGON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and FAN-CY GOODS during the SUMMER MONTHS. All goods will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, at a GREAT REDUCTION, TO CLOSE THE

PARKER WATTSON & CO.

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STAPLE AND FANGY

San Francisco, California.

mist out DE 124 GOUDS The same and the same

RICKER'S LITTLE WASHER Sp:clmen's at the 19th Ward C)-opera-

HE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR HIDES & PELTS

J. G. COLTRIN & CO... PUGSLEY'S TANNERY, 19th WARD.

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Geo. D. Keaton.

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Splendid Lake, with a number of Pleast Boats, Swings, Fine Bowery and other Shade, Grass Piat etc. REFRESHMENTS ON THE GROUNDS. Parties wishing to engage the Grounds for Pic-nics, will find terms liberal by applying to JOHN A. HILL, Mill Creek.

Special Notice.

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stowed upon him, and trusts by s'rict attheir favors at my NEW STORE

On First South Street, Next door to Mrs. Stembouse's Millinery Esablishment, where I trust to see my old trien is. A Choice Stock of

PURE HOME-MADE CANDIES. ALSO, Pigs, Nuts, Raisius, Cysters, Staple and Pancy Grocerier.

C25 LI 100 1



For style, field, and ever canning, they cannot be expelled, and are made expressly for the

UTAH TRADE We chartenge a comparison with any Wag

Depo opposite Coventies Hall. cisi wis Sme billish bas control



FIRST WAGON DEPOT South of the Theatre.

THE Pactory for the manufesture or three ESTABLISHED IN 1852 ad has been in successful operation ever too. The Wagons are used in all the Terri-

Are fold on their Merits.

COAR AND THE MACRES COMOGRA CARREAGES AND